THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

THE new fast trains between Calcutta and Bombay which are to commence running on the 13th of February, in connection with the overland mail service, will leave Howrah station on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, reach Jubbulpore for dinner the following evening (instead of Allahabad, as by the ordinary mail trains), and land passengers and mails in Bombay on Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, or a couple of hours before the P. and O. steamer sails. The idea of attaching a refreshment car to the train has been abandoned, and short halts will be made instead—for instance, on the East Indian line, 15 minutes at Dinapore for early tea, 30 minutes at Moghul Sarai for breakfast, 12 minutes at Sutna for afternoon tea, and 35 minutes at Jubbulpore for dinner. Only through passengers for Bombay will be carried.

THE richest man in the House of Commons is said to be Mr. Isaac Holden, member for the Keighley division of Yorkshire. He began life as a schoolmaster, and though few people know it, it is to his inventive genius that the world owes the lucifer match. It was while giving instruction to his pupils in Chemistry that he discovered the principle which underlies the lucifer. Out of this great invention Mr. Holden made no money. Later on, he became a book-keeper, and it was while he was a book-keeper that he first began to devote his mind to the study of machinery for the carding of wool, and a machine was invented which revolutionised the whole system of wool-carding, and in that way revolutionised the whole manufacturing history of England and the world. He has mills not only in Yorkshire, but also in several parts of France. The average sum he receives every year probably is something like £200,000. Mr. Holden is two years older than Mr. Gladstone, and is quite as active.

SIR JOHN FOWLER, the eminent engineer, who is now in Calcutta, is understood to have a special mission in connection with the Chittagong-Debrugurh Railway scheme. It will be remembered that proposals were submitted to Government some time ago, which included some liberal demands on the part of the promoters for grants of land adjoining the line, and Government did not see their way to complying. Sir John, we have reason to believe, entertains a high opinion of the capabilities of this country.

THE Agra Municipality is advertising for a loan of ten lakhs of rupees for water-works.

SIR FREDRICK ROBERTS is expected to arrive at Darjiling on a visit to Sikkim on the 5th February next.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE, who will leave India in March, will travel homeward by the Overland route by way of Persia, in which country he will probably remain for some weeks.

IN cases, where a person is unable to attend at the Office of the District Registrar to register any domestic occurence, the Registrar is now authorised by a Government Resolution to attend at any private residence to carry out the registration. For this duty it has been decided that he may charge a fee of ten rupees, and also his travelling expenses, but the fee is in every instance to be duly entered in accounts, and credited to the Government, but the travelling allowances are to be retained by the Registrar.

SIR Auckland Colvin is expected in Calcutta on the morning of the 11th of February. His stay here will only be for two days, as he leaves again on the evening of the 13th for Allahabad, where he will remain on until the breaking up for the hot weather. On his way to the Hills, about the middle of April, his Honor will probably pay a visit to Agra to declare open the Female Hospital buildings which are now under construction.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that the Accountant-General of Bombay his declined to pay the salaries of the Deputy Sheriff and all other men employed in the Sheriff's office from the 20th December 1888, the date on which the new Sheriff assumed charge of his office to the end of the month. The authority on which the Accountant-General refuses to pay is, we believe, a circular letter from the Government of India. The Sheriff's department have, in this predicament, appealed to the local Government in the Judicial Departments, arguing that the construction placed upon the circular letter by the Accountant-General is incorrect, and that somebody or other is liable for the payment of the arrears of their salaries. The decision of Government in the matter is naturally awaited with anxiety by the officials concerned.

TUESDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

Two rather clever swindles have been perpetrated lately in Benares:

In the one case a native *hakim*, who had lately started practice, was waited upon by some men who represented themselves as the servants of a Raja who has for years been suffering from an incurable disease. At their request he accompanied them to the residence of the quasi Raja and after a preliminary examination he confidently asserted his ability of effectiong a cure. So pleased was the Raja to receive this assurance that he ordered his servants to present the *hakim* with Rs. 1,000. But naturally the servants demurred to such an outburst of liberality, urging that the *hakim* was quite unknown to them, and that it would be time enough to reward him, when he had effected a cure. The *hakim*, however, was but too eager to get at the proffered gift, and he pledged as security for his regular and faithful attendance a certain amount of jewellery. Having done this he was told to call at the next day for the Rs. 1,000 as the night had come in. He did do so, and it is needless to say that neither the Raja nor his servants were visible: they had decamped with their easy gained spoil, and doubtless by this time the *hakim* has to his cost learnt the accuracy of the saying "Put not your trust in princes," etc. In the other swindle, a gang of men hurried into the house of a banker and told the *gomashta* that the mahajun had called him to the court. The man immediately fell into the trap set. Being under the impression that the banker needed money for conducting a case, he opened the treasure-chest, took out a few rupees and hastened to obey the call, The men were hurrying him on, and as result of this he left his keys behind him in the door. When the banker and his manager met, the former denied having called the *gomashta*: the two returned together, and found the treasure-chest rifled of its contents to the value of several thousand rupees. The delinquents have, however, since been arrested, and the bulk of valuables recovered: they will shortly be placed on their trial.

THE widows appear to enjoy in United States of America a most phenomenal longevity. The military pension list of the States has been found to include 10,787 widows whose husbands died in the war between America and England in 1812. Supposing that the average age of these pensionaires was 18 in that year, their average age in the present year of grace must be 95. The explanation of the mystery here involved is that the military pension list of the United States is a gigantic fraud. The charge on the American revenues under this head amounts to 15½ millions sterling annually, or nearly half as much more as the total cost of American army and navy. The Americans themselves are prefectly aware that a large number of the pensions are fraudulent, but the Government is afraid to deal with the matter. The receivers of the pensions are voters, and, if an attempt were made to take away their annuities, they would retaliate by voting against the administration which interfered with what they no noubt regard as their vested interests.

THE *New York Herald* says that there has been an attempt to murder the President-elect of the United States, and that the General is seriously ill from the shock Their correspondent at Indianapolis telegraphed on Monday Dec 24:—"The city is in an indescribable state of excitement over news that had just transpired from an utterly reliable source, to the effect that General Harrison was ill from nervous shock caused by an attempt to assassinate him a few days since. This startling intelligence has been carefully held as a dead secret, and the correspondent's informant says that General Harrison and his family had purposed that the affair should never be made public. The few persons entrusted with the facts refuse to give details, and at this writing it is only possible to give a mere statement. General Harrison takes daily walks, unaccompanied, through the back streets in the northern part of the city, and in one of these lonely promenades, presumably, the attempt was made to carry out a plot against his life.

WE extract the following from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—'We hesitate to give credence to the intelligence which reaches us from Peshawur, imputing certain utterances to the Ameer, in the presence of the British agent, which would show a very grave crisis to be fast approaching, in which we would have to either promptly and heartily back him with an army against the Russian general advance, or leave to make his own terms with Russia—which would mean of course an eventual joint Russo-Afghan attack on India. The result, our intelligence adds, depends on the decision of the Home Government, and whatever its nature may be the ensuing spring and summer may see lively work upon the Afghan borders.'

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JANUARY.

THE world is growing wicked, but an American writer, who has been enquiring into the matter, comes to the pleasant conclusion that England is much better than her neighbour. In France, he finds, in a half century, the number of criminals has increased three times. In Saxony within a few years, criminals under eighteen years of age have increased 430 percent, and child criminals 1 00 per cent. In the eight old provinces of Prussia, offences against property have increased by nearly 50 per cent. Thus, falsified accounts increased cent per cent, fraudulent bankruptcy nearly 150 per cent, and official fraud o ver 350 per cent. In Bavaria, for seven years ending in 1879, impure violence increased 23·7 per cent, and in Wurtemburg 21·8 per cent, while for twenty years in England the increase was 67.

THE death is announced of one of the last survivors of the directors of the old East India Company. Mr. Elliot Macnaghten passed away on the eve of Christmas Day at Ovingdean, near Brighton, where he had lived for several years in retirement. He was in his eighty second year, having been born in April 1807. He received his early education at Rugby School, and went out when quite a young man as a cadet to India, where his father had only recently retired from a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, first at Madras and afterwards in Bengal, and had been rewarded for his services by a well-earned baronetcy. In June 1842, he was elected a member of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and served as Chairman of that body in the years 1852 and 1853. On the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown the old Board of Directors ceased to exist, and was superseded by Her Majesty's India Council, at which a sed was naturally offered to Mr. Macnaghten. He accepted it, and was appointed vice-president of the newly constituted body in 1866. Mr. Macnaughten was a brother of Sir William Hay Macnaughten, who was so treacherously assassinated at Cabul in 1841.

DREAM MONITIONS.—Persons who are in the habit of attaching weight to dreams will have their faith in them strengthened by the narrative of a crime and the manner in which it was discovered which comes from New York. Of the crime it is only necessary to say that, for no known motive, a wealthy gentleman residing at Brooklyn shot his young and beautiful wife, afterwards blowing out his own brains. The manner, however, in which the tragedy was discovered is distinctly extraordinary. The mother of the murdered lady, it is related, a few hours after the terrible drama had been enacted, drove to the house of her son-in law's father, to beg him to go with her to the residence of the young married couple, because she feared some harm had happened to them. Pressed to explain why she thought this, the lady said she had had a most awful dream, which had completely unnerved her. She was laughed at for her superstition' but nevertheless the gentleman to whom she applied consented to accompany her on her errand On arriving at the house of the young folks, the servants told the visitors that neither their master nor mistress had yet risen. Then their apartments were entered, and the terrible spectacle that was disclosed confirmed the dream.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD has written an article for the *Nineteenth Century*, which will, says an English paper, make a profound sensation. It is, as it were, a corollary to his speech on the naval defences. He then showed that if war was to break out between France and England, we should be in a position of considerable danger. But in this article he goes further, and gives his reasons for thinking that a war between France and England is by no means improbable. This is his line of argument. He believes that General Boulanger will overturn the Republic and become Dicta-

tor. The General, like all usurpers, will then be forced to make some brilliant military *coup*, in order to maintain his position and keep up his prestige. To attack Germany would be too risky an experiment; while Italy is safeguarded by the Central Alliance. What then remains? Only an onslaught upon England, whose navy is weak, and who is without allies.

THURSDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

THE Government of Bombay propose withdrawing grants from the High Schools, the Primary Schools, the Civil Hospitals, Manora, and the grant-in-aid dispensaries, amounting in all to Rs. 24,551, in order to meet the increased police expenditure incurred. The proposal has been discussed by the managing committee of the Municipality, and it was resolved that, with the exception of the case of Primary Schools, the withdrawal of the grants did not affect them, as adequate provision was made for the maintenance of the other institutions.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was held in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, January 3rd, to hear a petition for leave to appeal of Rai Bahadoor Kunjen Menon, of Tellicherry, in the Madras Presidency, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine, for abetting the acceptance of bribes from suitors in his court. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hobhouse, and Sir Richard Couch were the Judges present, and after hearing the opening statement of the counsel for the petitioner, their lordships decided that the evidence before them was incomplete for want of a copy of the judgment of the Court of Sessions where the trial took place, and the petition was therefore allowed to stand over, with permission to the petitioner to renew the application when the requisite documents have been lodged in the council registry. A contemporary in the meantime announces that the unfortunate ex-judge has died in the jails.

MR. EDISON is credited with the issuance of a talking daily newspaper. The idea of this appears to be to charge the record cylinder with a condensation of the news of the day, so that each subscriber can listen to the instrument while at breakfast, and will be not under the painful necessity of borrowing first the sugar bowl, then the milk-jug, the coffee pot, or the toast racks to prop up his paper with. If a new opera has been produced the night before he can listen to an able but concise criticism of it, and enjoy with his family the sensation of having repeated the chiocest passages of the music just as they were rendered at the theatre by the *prima donna* or the "star" tenor. These various suggestions and promises leave one very much in doubt as to what the newspaper of the future will be like.—*Electrician.*

MR. FOX, the Additional Recorder of Rangoon, has ordered the Magistrate to issue summons against the proprieter of the *Rangoon Gazette* for having referred to one of the parties in a suit as a gentleman whose conjugal relations were lately a matter of enquiry before the Recorder. The Magistrate had rejected the application as frivolous, but Mr. Fox, on appeal, considered that the reference implied a charge and was therefore, *prima facie*, defamatory.

THE *Advocate of India* learns on good authority, that, after the conclusion of the Crawford Commission, the Commissionership of the Central Division itself will be abolished, the work now done by it being redistributed.

ACCORDING to the present Post Office Savings Bank rules, a depositor is allowed to deposit Rs. 500 yearly and Rs. 3,000 in all, exclusive of interest. But the Governor-General in Council has decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1889, the yearly limit for deposits shall be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and the limit for the whole amount of an account from Rs.3,000 to Rs 2,000 exclusive of interest. But in the case of all accounts in excess of Rs.2,000 on the date, interest will still be paid under the present rule, that is, on all balances not in excess of Rs. 3,000. No further deposit, however, will be allowed to be made to the credit of any such account unless the total balance should fall below Rs. 2,000 after which the account will be limited to that sum exclusive of interest.

THE "Statisticaal Abstract of India," which has been issued, contains an estimate of the present population of India According to the census of 1881 the population of British territory was 198,790,853, and of the Native States 55,191,742, giving a total of 253,982,595. The estimated population of Kashmir (which was not included in the census) in 1873 was 1,500,000; of Upper Burma in 1886, 3,000,000; and of the Burmese Shan States, 2,000,000. The yearly increment of the population is at least half per cent. With these additions, and with allowances for annual increments since the census of February, 1881, the population of India in March, 1887, would be—British territory, 207,754,578; the Native States, 60,382,466; giving a total population for all India of 268,137,044. Both in British territory and the Native States the number of males is much larger than that of females. In 1881, in British territory there were 181·2 males to 97·4 females, and in the Native States 28·7 males to 26·4 females; and in all India there were in that year just 6,013,419 more males than females.

FRIDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

LORD HERSCHELL, who lately visited Allahabad, is believed to have formed an opinion that eight Judges would be the proper complement of an amalgamated Court for the North-West and Oudh. Local authorities say seven Judges would suffice if they were sparing of speech.

THE eclipse on the 1st instant was observed at most places under highly favourable conditions, especially at New York, Nevada, Winnipeg, Chicago, Blackfoot, Uriah and Bartlett Springs. It is believed that remarkable results were obtained. The corona was exceptionally fine, and similar in most respects to those of 1878 and 1885. Streamers extended to a distance of three or four diameters, and red protuberances were strongly marked. One observer reports, having seen an intra Mercurial planet, but the New York observers failed to detect this. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, and the principal fixed stars were plainly visible. During the totality the thermometer in some places fell ten degrees, but the barometer was not sensibly affected. A large number of photographs were obtained.

A BOMBAY paper discusses a proposal which is said to emanate from high quarters, to remove the capital of India to Delhi. There is supposed to be nothing incongruous in the idea of restoring the seat of Government to its old capital. It is held that besides bringing the administration more directly in contact with the warlike tribes, the change would result in great reductions in the cost now incurred by the exodus to Simla. No expenditure need be incurred for official buildings at Delhi, because they already exist, and the Dewan-i-Am and Dowan-i-Khas with the ruins that surround them would form a magnificent setting for Imperial pageantry. Is this a hoax?

REVISED rules regarding the operations under the Civil Pension Code relative to the transfers to foreign service in Native States of officers serving under the Government of India have been published. Foreign service is to be of three kinds:—First, when an officer of the Government is allowed to take service under an employer who is not under the orders of Government, and is allowed, while in such service to maintain his claim to pension and leave in the same way as if he were still in the service of Government; second, when the Government having obtained control over certain trust funds other than the general revenues creates special appointments or establishments at the cost of the said fund for the purpose of exercising such trust; third, when additions are made to the existing service to provide for work which has to be done under the supervision of a controlling officer of the service, the loss of additions being charged to the persons in whose interest the work is done. The relations between the Government and officers thus employed in respect of pension and leave allowances are the same as if they were in ordinary Government service. The cost of service should be recovered from the person on whose account the service is rendered.

AMERICAN enterprise is equal to anything. It is reported the Mr. Goschen has had a communication from an American evening newspaper anxious to undertake the next "Census job," and run it through for less than half the amount which was returned to Parliament as being the total cost of the Census of 1880. The gentleman in question, it is asserted, is "willing to guarantee accuracy under a penalty of £10,000, should any of the statistics furnished under his contract prove to be inaccurate."

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is bent upon taking his revenge upon the natives, and he seems to neglect no opportunity of placing himself before the public in England with that intent. To the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* he contributes a vigorous article under the heading "Indian Volunteers and Indian Loyalty." To those who are acquainted with his views, the title of the article is a sufficient indication of its contents. Incidentally the writer fires a shot at Lord Ripon, who is declared to have done India more lasting injury than any other Viceroy, and at his old friend, the Bengalee Baboo, who "is not a fighter and is fond of proclaiming himself a coward." Sir Lepel does not think that India is to day as loyal as it was ten or five years ago, and he appeals for "sharp and drastic" methods in order to reduce the native press of Bengal to "decency."

SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY.

THE Bombay Administration Report declares that with the exception of ten papers whose names are quoted, the native press of the Western Presidency "is conducted by persons who are not by their education or position qualified to represent public opinion." The Bombay Government appears to keep a watchful eye on the native papers. The Report tells us that "out of 63 newspapers started in 1885, 1886 and 1887, twenty-four, or over 40 per cent, were edited by men either dismissed from the Government service or convicted of theft, breach of trust, and similar offences, or notorious for loose character, or of unknown social status and limited education, or by schoolboys, religious mendicants, and the like. These papers are either filled with crude notions or with stale matter, frequently drawn from their elder and better conducted contemporaries." The *Advocate of India*, however, says that the condemnation pronounced is too sweeping. We urge our local native contemporaries to protest strongly against the declaration.

THE Maharaja Holkar's palace at Indore appears to have been looted during His Highness's absence at Poona. One Atma Ram Anant got off with State jewels, valued at Rs. 30,000, but his conduct aroused suspicion and was arrested. The accused is reported to have made a confession, implicating several of the Durbar officials in a system of wholesale peculation.

DR JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C. I. E., the editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, in the course of a vacation tour in Kathiawar has made an interesting discovery of an old Buddhist *stupa* or relic-mound at the foot of the well-known Girnar Hill at Junagadh, not far from the granite boulder which bears upon it the far-famed edicts of the Buddhist Emperor Asoka. Both Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, and the Greek Author of the Periplus of the Erythræansea (the modern Arabian Sea) make special mention of Syrastrene or Surashtra (which is the classical name of Kathiawar) and of Junagadh as its metropolis, though under a different name. The Buddhist caves and the curious step-wells in the Uparkot or citadel of Junagadh bear testimony to the high antiquity of the place, while the Asoka edicts of B. C. 250 and the two other inscriptions on the same boulder of a Satrap and a Gupta king several centuries later leave no doubt that Mount Girnar and its neighbourhood are places of great classical interest. The whole locality, though covered over with thick jungle and brushwood, abounds in foundations and remains of archæological interest.

THE Travancore State is about to introduce a rupee currency. The coins peculiar to the country, silver and gold *chakrams* and *fanams*, will thus gradually be disused. The rupee is to be similar to the Goanese rupees, and will be struck at either the Calcutta or Bombay Mint.

SIR MADHAVA RAO suggests "a new and unobjectionable tax." He writes:—"Undisturbed public sleeping is obviously very desirable for the sake of public health. No disturbance to public sleep from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. should be allowed. These eight hours of the night should be left perfectly quiet, and free from all disturbing sounds, such as loud tom-toming, and firing of popguns, and the like. These need not be altogether stopped. If any people want them in connection with any festivals, marriages, &c., they may be allowed, with limitations as to time and place, on payment of special licence fees to be adjusted from time to time. The collection may be made over to the police or to the municipality. The nocturnal disturbances may thus be brought under some control. The measure may be tried in the capital cities first. Afterwards it may be gradually extended to all towns which have municipalities. Those people who may be unable or unwilling to pay the special licence fees may have their celebration from sunset to 10 P.M."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Illustrations of the Equation of Continuity.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 26th, 1889

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1889.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

THE Government of Bengal has reviewed in a lengthy and interesting Resolution Sir Alfred Croft's Report on the progress of Public Instruction in this Province during 1887-88. The most important event in the educational history of the past year was the transfer of the control of primary schools from District Magistrates to the newly-created District Boards. Sir Alfred Croft thinks that it is too early yet to pronounce a decided opinion on the general character of the work done by the District and Local Boards. But he points out that the Boards have not followed a uniform policy in educational matters. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that during the short time the new system has been in operation there has not been any friction between the Boards and the Department; and that the suggestions and recommendations of the inspecting officers have been always duly considered and adopted. But the Director is not satisfied even with this. He thinks that some inconvenience has been felt from delay in the despatch of business by the Boards. Such inconvenience, we should fancy, is unavoidable in the early stages of a great and important departure in policy; but we have little doubt that it will be removed in a short time. As the members of the Boards acquire experience in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, they will be able to despatch their business more expeditiously. It is, however, essential to the success of the new system that the Department should not interfere too much with the Boards. We are glad to note some slight progress under the head of primary education. The number of schools and the number of pupils attending them increased to a very small extent; but the gain in numbers is trifling and and does not compensate for the loss which occurred in 1885-86. As the Local Government has not been able to make in recent years any increase in the assignment under this head, primary education in Bengal is now practically stationary. The Director shows that of all boys of a school-going age in this Province over one in four is at school, and there is one school to every four villages. This progess must be regarded as fairly satisfactory. We are stongly of opinion that no new primary schools should be opened until the existing ones have been made thoroughly efficient.

The returns show that the advance of secondary education during the year under report has been substantial and satisfactory. This is proved by the multiplication of schools and the increased attendance of pupils. But the progress of University education has been still greater. The history of higher education during the past year in Bengal is marked by the foundation of new colleges, the increased attendance of pupils and the development of private enterprise, which now rivals the efforts of the State in promoting collegiate instruction. The new colleges are four in number—the Bangabasi College and the Roberts Memorial College in Calcutta, the Tej Naryan Jubilee School at Bhagulpore, and the collegiate classes added by the late lamented Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee to the Uterpara school. All these are private institutions receiving no direct aid from Government, and their establishment has raised the number of colleges in Bengal to 38, of which only one-third are kept up by Government. The returns show an unusually large increase in the number of College students throughout the Province. This was of course due to the extremely favourable results of the Entrance examination of 1887, at which 69 per cent. of the candidates were successful as compared with 29 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the number of students receiving University education was greatest in the unaided colleges, both absolutely and also in proportion to their previous attendance. The Government colleges, however, with reference to the number of their pupils, obtained more than their share of degrees of all kinds, and the proportion in their favour was larger, as the examination progressed in difficulty. This is most marked in the M. A. course, and is entirely due to the superior instruction given in the Presidency College. We are glad to see that Sir Alfred Croft strongly insists on the necessity of maintaining this most useful institution as a model college. After stating that the Presidency College with its high fee of Rs. 12 a month has nearly doubled its numbers of two years back Sir Alfred observes:—"The demands made by the various courses of University upon a limited educational staff have much increased of late years; and if, in accordance with the present policy, the strength of the Presidency College professoriate be maintained at such a level as to meet all requirements, the foregoing figures show that students will flock to its class-rooms in such numbers as to more than repay the additional cost involved. The Presidency College must maintain its position among the Colleges of Bengal as that in which the best and most varried education is given, realising as far as possible the idea of a teaching university. That end must be secured even though, in order to attain it, we have to weaken the staff of some of the less important colleges in the province. Moreover, the rapid up-springing of private colleges throughout Bengal affords a clear proof that collegiate education to a moderate standard no longer demands the sustaining arm of Government as the necessary condition of its existence; and the policy to which I have adverted will render the gradual transition from Government control to private management a natural and easy process of development." We have always been strongly of opinion that, in order to prevent the lowering of the standard of collegiate instructions, it is absolutely necessary to maintain at least one State College in the highest state of efficiency to serve the purpose of a model institution, and we are glad to find that the Government takes the same view of the case. We, however, think that the cost of the Presidency College can be somewhat reduced without impairing its usefulness in the slightest degree.

We come now to schools maintained for imparting special instruction. There were 37 such institutions in Bengal during the past year. Of the students receiving technical education, the law students are by far the most numerous, and these, excepting a small and decreasing minority, read in unaided schools. But even when the law students attend Government schools, they cost the public nothing. But students of medicine in its higher department are very expensive to the State, each student costing Government something like Rs. 900 a year. We are sorry to find that the number of students in the Calcutta Medical College decreased last year; but the institutions in which instruction is given in the vernacular show an advance in number. The Sibpore Engineering College exhibits an increased attendance. The Government, however, regards it as an unfavourable sign that only one student from that institution passed the B. E. examination. As all higher employment in the Public Works Department has been practically closed to the Natives since the establishment of the Coopers' Hill College, it is no wonder that so few students care to take a degree in engineering, more especially as there is not much field for private practice open to a civil engineer in this country. The question of the future of the Sibpore College being now under the consideration of Government, we hope this important question will not be lost sight of. If the Coopers' Hill College cannot be altogether abolished, it is most desirable that the number of recruits annually sent out from that College to the Indian Public Works Department should be reduced. The industrial schools in Bengal are conducted on a small scale, but on the whole they are doing useful work. It is satisfactory to notice that the medical education of women made a decided advance during the past year. Five young ladies were reading as regular students in the Calcutta Medical College, and one of them headed the list of successful candidates at the first M.B. examination. The class for instructing females through the medium of the vernacular which was opened three years ago, is attended by 18 students. The number of European schools remained the same as in the previous year; but there was a slight increase in the attendance. It is, however, worthy of note that the Government expenditure under this head diminished by about three-quarters of a lakh, the decrease being in grants for buildings; and that the attempt made for facilitating the admission of Europeans and Eurasians into the public service by substituting a special easier test for that of the University has entirely failed, not a single boy having appeared as a candidate. This fact furnishes a striking commentary on the earnest efforts of Government to improve the condition of the "poor whites" and Eurasians. The large increase in the attendance of Mahomedans at the higher institutions of instruction is a matter for satisfaction. In Arts Colleges the number of such pupils has risen from 138 to 217; in English schools, from 13,318 to 14,864, and in middle vernacular schools from 9,053 to 9,360. Besides this increase, the percentage is in each case higher than that of last year. The precentage of Mahomedan students has now risen to 27·6. When we compare this with the percentage of 31·6 borne by Mahomedans to the whole population of Bengal, we cannot but congratulate our Mussulman fellow-subjects upon the eagerness they are showing to avail themselves of the educational facilities placed within their reach.

THE REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION—III.

WE now proceed to notice the third part of the Report of the Currency Commission, which may be described as the bimetallists' report. It is signed by Sir Louis Mallet, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Sir D. M. Barbour and Mr. Montague. We have shown before that even the monometallists in the Commission have made important admissions including the possibility of bimetallism; and that they do not recommend the establishment of a double standard simply because they are afraid to take the plunge. But the bimetallists in the Commission whose names have been above mentioned have the courage of their convictions and in their separate report they give expression to those convictions in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. Their task is a very simple one. They have only to show that the adoption of bimetallism would not be a leap in the dark but merely a return to the system that prevailed universally up to a recent period. They quote a few passages from the report of the monometallists in which it is distinctly admitted that the double standard and the fixed ratio can be established by international agreement if a few leading nations agree.

The bimetallists then point out that their colleagues have attached undue importance to the objections which have been urged against the proposed change. The first objection is that the change recommended is tremendous and that its novelty would excite apprehensions which in themselves might not be without their danger. That these fears are utterly groundless has been conclusively proved by Sir Louis Mallet and his friends. They wrote:—"To this [objection] we reply that the system of currency which we recommend was in existence in other countries for many years before 1873, and its effects practically extended to all the commercial countries of the world. We are not aware that so long as it was maintained in its integrity any evil results ensued. The only novelty in our proposal is that the United Kingdom should join with the other countries specified below in re-establishing a bimetallic system. We are, therefore, unable to understand how, in view of the experience of the past, any ground for serious apprehension can exist." This is simply unanswerable. Another objection advanced by Lord Herschell and his friends is that the position of the United Kingdom and especially of London, as the commercial or financial centre of the world would be endangered. This objection, too, is equally groundless. The bimetallists say:—"(*a*) That the commercial and financial pre-eminence of London dates back to a period anterior to the establishment of the single gold standard in this country, and a period when, as a matter of fact, the currency of the country was bimetallic: (*b*) That if the transactions of other countries are now largely carried out by means of bills drawn upon London, it is

because London is, for many reasons, the best market for such bills, and that this fact is not likely to be affected by our joining with other nations in a common system of currency: (c) That the option conceded to debtors under the bimetallic system could rarely have any practical effect inasmuch as if that system were established and maintained in its integrity there would be no appreciable inducement to select one metal rather than the other." The most important objections urged by Lord Herschell and his friends against the proposed re-establishment of a bimetallic system are thus satisfactorily disposed of. The minor objections advanced by them do not carry much weight, and are not entitled to serious consideration. It is feared that if bimetallism resulted in a fall in the value of gold, England would lose and other countries would gain at her expense. This fear is utterly groundless. After carefully considering the objections urged by the monometallists, Sir Louis Mallet and his friends have no hesitation in saying that they are not such as ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the adoption of the proposed bimetallic system. They observe:—"Failing any attempt to re-establish the connecting link between the two metals, it seems probable that the general tendency of the commercial nations of the world would be towards a single gold standard. Any step in that direction would of course aggravate the evils of the existing situation and could not fail to have a most injurious effect upon the progress of the world. A further fall in the value of silver might at any moment give rise to further evils of great and indefinite magnitude in India, while a further rise in the value of gold might produce the most serious consequences at home." No less than 45 millions sterling worth of silver coined under the Bland Act are lying in the vaults of the United States Treasury. Should the Washington Government, despairing of England's conversion to the doctrine of bimetallism, decide to suspend the coinage of silver and dispose of their accumulated Bland dollars, the rupee would in all likelihood go down to a shilling. This matter demands the serious consideration of English statesmen.

To the third part of the Report are attached three Notes, one by Sir David Barbour, another by Sir Louis Mallet and a third, by Mr. Montague. Sir David's Note naturally possesses a peculiar interest for India. He declares in plain and emphatic terms that no solution of our present currency difficulties can be either satisfactory or permanent which does not give practically the same monetary standard to every country, and which does not provide for the full use of both the precious metals as standard money. These requirements, argues Sir David Barbour, would be completely met by the establishment of international bimetallism. He proceeds:—"What is absolutely essential to the success of the system is that silver should be legal tender as well as gold in certain countries, and what is desirable is that the number of countries using the single gold standard should be reduced to a minimum. The fear that some nations might abandon the agreement either from hope of gain to themselves or from a desire to injure other nations is chimerical. There is no ground for supposing that in such a case the great nations of the East, such as India and China, will abandon the use of silver, and there are very obvious reasons which will prevent the American continent from doing so. Nor is there really any danger that the Latin Union would abandon the use of silver, to which the people have so long been accustomed. If Germany, after adopting the single gold standard, reverted to the use of silver also, is it likely that she would make a third change?" Well does Sir David Barbour say that a nation could only depart from the system through a hope of benefiting itself, or of injuring its neighbour. The necessity of rehabilitating silver has been proved to demonstration by Sir Louis Mallet and his friends. It was of course impossible for them after all their years of controversy to say anything new. But they have put the bimetallic case in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. They have rendered a most important service by grappling with the notion that the fall in gold prices is due to increased facilities of production and not to the appreciation of gold. In the course of their exhaustive enquiry they found no proof that the supply of commodities generally has increased. We commend this fact to British manufacturers and merchants who will never declare in favour of bimetallism until they are convinced that the modern fall in prices from which they are suffering so much has resulted chiefly and directly from the spread of the gold monometallic standard. So long as the prejudice about the low prices in recent years being due to improved production exists, the commercial classes in England, guided by their selfish interests, will strongly resist all efforts to establish the double standard and the fixed ratio by international agreement. But British manufacturers and merchants should remember that silver was abandoned as the English standard in 1816 in direct opposition to the advice of Ricardo. If they gave up their blind bigotry and carefully studied the question in an unbiassed spirit, they would realise the desirability, in their own interests, of adopting at once some measures which would raise the price of silver. But we forget that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

THE commercial philanthropists of Manchester feel deeply for the poorer classes of the Indian population. So long as the cotton duties were in existence they left no stone unturned to procure their abolition. In doing so, they were of course actuated by noble motives. It was solely for the benefit of the poorer classes of the consumers of their goods that the Lancashire manufacturers demanded the remission of the cotton duties. They firmly believed that if the duties were swept away, a great stimulus would be given to the consumption of Manchester cottons in this country. So far from this hope being realized the cotton lords of Lancashire now find that they cannot compete with Bombay in the markets of China and Japan. This being the case, the sufferings of the factory hands in India have touched the hearts of the Lancashire philanthropists who are determined to do all that lies in their power for the purpose of improving the lot of their helpless fellow-subjects in this country. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce by a majority of 38 to 28 has recently passed a resolution that "in view of the excessive hours of labour now worked in the cotton mills of British India, this Chamber recommends that the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so far as they relate to the employment of women, young persons and children, should be at once extended, so as to apply to and include the textile fabrics of British India." It is a matter for deep regret that in other questions which intimately concern the welfare of the unrepresented and dumb millions of this country the philanthropists of Manchester do not show so much interest. If they come forward to exert their influence to get the well-founded grievances of their Indian fellow-subjects redressed, we shall be quite ready to welcome it as the sign of a growing recognition of the duty which England owes to her great dependency. But unfortunately the interest of the cotton lords of Lancashire is confined to the affairs of our Indian factories.

In support of the resolution passed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, of which mention has been made above, Mr. Fielden delivered a lecture at Oldham a few weeks ago before the cotton-spinning Associations of that town. His arguments are, indeed, so feeble that we are really astonished how a sensible man could have advanced them. Mr. Fielden would have the Indian mill-owners close their factories because in his opinion factory labour is not a good thing for this country. He said:—"Every country was by nature and Providence fitted for special productions. Every people by trading and by natural capacity became fit, and eminently fit, for some particular kind of work. Taking the cotton trade into climates like that of India, and subjecting the Hindus to factory labour in the way in which we had so subjected them in order to carry on competition, could only end fatally for the interests of the people in India, and alike fatally for the English rule in India. If we held 220 millions of people, we did not hold them by the sword. It was perfect nonsense to suppose so. Day by day and year after year all those people became bettter acquainted with the arts of war, and if they chose to fight against English rule because it was oppressive they would not be long before they could throw it off. The moment the vast masses of India began to see that they were squeezed down to the lowest point and subjected to a labour which was a disgrace to African slavery, while their employers were rolling in wealth, a sense of injustice would be aroused that would tend to destroy our rule." It has scarcely been our lot to see so much nonsense compressed within so few sentences. Mr. Fielden naively assumes that India is not naturally fitted for cotton manufactures and that its working classes look upon factory labour as peculiarly oppressive. Now, both these assumptions are utterly unfounded: they have no legs to stand upon. As a matter of fact, India possesses peculiar advantages for carrying on cotton manufactures. She has an abundant supply of the raw material as well of cheap labour. There are many industries which can be successfully established in this country, and the manufacture of cotton goods is one of the most important of these. It is, indeed, a great shame that raw cotton is exported from India, spun and woven in England, and the manufactured articles are again brought back to this country for consumption. The sooner a stop is put to this disgraceful state of things, the better for the country and its people. Then, we should very much like to know the grounds on which Mr. Fielden has come to the strange conclusion that the working classes in India look upon factory labour as oppressive. On the contrary, they regard it as a great blessing inasmuch as it has opened out to them a new and lucrative field for employment. Who has told Mr. Fielden that the lot of the factory hands in India is harder than that of the African slaves? He does not adduce a tittle of evidence to establish the position taken up by him. He is good enough to tell us that the pursuit of agriculture "should give far greater means of support to the Indian people than ever they could expect to get out of a trade which was simply an exotic in their climate, akin to growing oranges on icebergs, and which would certainly die away as soon as we regulated the currencies of the world." Here the cat is out of the bag. The simple truth is that Mr. Fielden and his friends would have the Indian manufacturer close his factory, so that he may not compete with Lancashire. If they had been acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country, they would have known that more than three-fourths of the total population of India depend upon land for their livelihood; and that in many parts of the country the means of sustenance provided by the soil are quite inadequate for the support of those who live upon it. This fact was brought to prominent relief by the Famine Commission in the second part of its Report. The Commissioners strongly insisted on the necessity of establishing new industries in India with a view to improve the material condition of its people. The expansion of manufacturing industries is essential to the protection of the country from the worst effects of ever-recurring famine. The opinions of a body of experts like the Famine Commissioners who possess a thorough knowledge of the material condition of the Indian people will certainly carry greater weight than that of Mr. Fielden and his friends.

The attack made by the Lancashire manufacturers upon their Indian rivals under the garb of philanthropy will not find any support from those who hold that the interests of the teeming millions of this country cannot rightly be subordinated to those of any class in England. The feeble arguments of Mr. Fielden and his friends are, we are glad to find, satisfactorily answered in the speeches delivered at the meeting of mill-owners held in Bombay the other day. We go in with Sir Dinshaw Petit, who ably presided over that meeting, in hoping that Government will not, at the instance of the Lancashire manufacturers, take any steps detrimental to the interests of the poor class of people who work in Indian factories. It would be a great pity if, in dealing with an important question like this, the Government of India should allow itself to be guided by the selfish clamour of Manchester-men. Our

rulers should carefully and in an unbiassed spirit consider whether the true interests of the Indian mill-hands demand the application of the English Factory Act to this country. The advocates of this measure would have us believe that the condition of the Indian factory hand is one of abject slavery. But this is not the case. Experience has shown that wherever an Indian factory has been established the working people from the surrounding country show their eagerness for employment that gives them a far richer return than the scanty and ill-paid labour of the fields. The Civil Surgeon of Cawnpore, which is the manufacturing centre of Upper India, has ascertained by careful enquiries that the factory operatives are the best-fed and most prosperous inhabitants of the town. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the present state of the law presses hardly on the Indian mill-hand. It is no doubt true that the working hours in England are nominally shorter than in India; but we should not attach much weight to this difference. As Mr. Bonnerji pointed out in the course of his speech the English operative really works 220 hours a week as compared with the 80 hours of his Indian brother. The wear and tear of labour in England are much greater than in this country. Mr. Cotton, another speaker at the meeting of the Bombay manufacturers, showed that whereas an Indian mill containing 32,000 spindles employed 1,100 hands, an English mill with 38,000 spindles employed only 323. Many instances like this can be produced, and they conclusively prove that factory in India is widely different from that in England. This being the case, any inference drawn from a comparison of the nominal hours of labour in the two countries would be utterly fallacious. We hope very earnestly that in dealing with this question the Government of India should carefully bear in mind the great diversity in the character of the labourer and the essential distinctions between the conditions of the labour-market in England and India.

THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

LIKE its prototype, Lord Dufferin's St. Andrews Speech, the last Convocation address of Sir Comer Petheram is an unfortunate affair. It transgressed against every law of traditional etiquette, in regard to academic orations. Its subject was ill selected, it was handled in an unscholarly way, and its reading out was painfully annoying. The very idea of an address is inconsistent with the reading out of an essay in a drawling tone which possessed not the freshness of an *impromptu* oration. The Vice-Chancellor evidently lost sight of the time, the circumstances and the character of his audience. He forgot that he was the head of a University, addressing a large body of graduates on the crowning day of their academic career, and who looked upon him as their model of all that is gentlemanly, all that is noble, and all that is kind and generous. He enacted the part of a cross old school-master rating his boys for imaginary faults. Some mistook him for an Old Bailey judge descanting from the bench upon the enormity of a lot of prisoners whom he had, for want of evidence, to let off with the reprimand—"do so no more." People in Calcutta have had over thirty addresses in our own University, and most educated people have read reports of many more relating to European Universities, but they cannot recall to mind a single one which had for its theme the glories of sola hats and swallow-tailed coats. It is an insult to the understanding and goodness of the public to be invited to an academic oration which dwelt upon nothing better. At the altar of that goddess of pinchbeck, called Social Science, where spinsters of uncertain age and more uncertain matrimonial prospects and certain old women of both sexes do take their offerings such an address might prove a welcome *dali*, but in the sanctuary of learning whose motto is the 'Advancement of Learning' it was entirely out of place. It had no connection whatever with the learning whose progress the University has to watch. With a modesty most befitting his character Lord Dufferin called himself Apollo amidst the people of this country whom he likened to Phætons in his notorious St. Andrews Speech, and Sir Comer Petheram takes credit for the cut of his clothes as the outcome of his "English culture," and the few who copy his dress to be, not jackdaws in peacock's feathers, but natives with an English veneer. We are natives without any veneer, and have no idea of either the genuine English article or its delusive covering, but we do think that to taunt a nation in an academic address for their clothing is an act of questionable propriety. It does not remind one of Louis XIV., who, when a painter had carelessly put his hat on the floor, took it up, praised its make and nicety, and then quietly deposited it on the nearest chair, for the sake of propriety, but of a termagant shrew who blusters at table, if a guest happens to spill some salt on the table-cloth.

Nor is the address defective only on account of the taste displayed in it; it goes right against the promise of Government to remain neutral in the matter of religion. It is an open bid for conversion from Hinduism and Muhammadanism to the creed of Jesus, for the head of an educational institution to tell a man that he has not benefited by his education if he does not follow the ordinances of the Christian Code is to enjoin that he should do so. The head of the University can say nothing of the kind without compromising the Government whom he represents. In a case, now *sub judice*, the question at issue is whether enticing away a minor for conversion to Christianity, should be called enticing away for a moral or an immoral purpose, and this Sir Comer Petheram has settled in anticipation by saying that the chief end of Education is the abandonment of the privileges and beliefs inconsistent with English manners, customs and habits. Doubtless it may be said that one great object of education is culture; but a much higher object is the diffusion of knowledge, and that has nothing to do with such culture as may be differentiated by the cut of one's clothes, or by eating with the bare hand in lieu of the aid of knife and fork. History is dead set against any such reduction. The clothes of Bacon and Newton had a cut very different from any of the college dons of the present day, but no one will have the hardihood to say that Bacon and Newton was less cultured than their degenerate descendants of the present day. Sir Comer Petheram notices with approbation some of the social changes of the present day. He says, and with great truth, that "some prejudices regarding food have been laid aside; European dress is beginning to be fashionable; and one of the most ancient usages of Eastern etiquette has been abolished by the agency of Western bootmakers." But can these be, by any fair reasoning, attributed to any "English teaching of the Calcutta University," and that they have in any way a bearing on progress or culture? Can brandy or underdone beef be reckoned as a mark of culture, or a characteristic of education? The same question may be asked about English dress, which, we are told, is "beginning to be fashionable." In matters of dress so much depends upon habit and fashion that we cannot lay any claim to be judges in the matter; but if Oscar Wilde be the high priest of aesthetics in England, we would have to complain of Sir Comer neither carrying a sunflower in the button-hole of his coat or a peacock's feather on his hat. He sports not also a wig, which Judges and Barristers in England look upon as *de rigueur*, and can that differentiate any "English culture?" For ourselves we would be sorry to call either the one or the other as the fruit of education, and abhor the very idea of masher trousers designed to expose the contour of that part of the person which decency requires should be covered. Sir Comer in his way to court daily sees in the statue of Lord Northbrook in breeches what we here refer to, though habit has made him unmindful of it. We need say nothing about the virtues of Bloomer and bifurcated garments in regard to lady graduates, as Sir Comer is discreetly silent on the subject. The taste about the covering of our feet Sir Comer himself attributes to the agency of "Western bootmakers" and not at all to the University dons who have the training of the rising generation of Indians.

The question of marriage is of grave importance; it is connected with religion which should not be mixed with the fruit of education. The ungoverned passion of a licentious English tyrant brought on a change in that respect which no English education ever did. Many English divines still hold that it is against the law of God to separate those whom God has joined together, and refuse to solemnize marriages of divorcees. The Roman Catholics repudiate such marriages altogether, and the Right Reverend Divine who sat next to the Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation was no doubt shocked at the "European culture" which required that to be one of its necessary elements which according to his interpretation of the Bible was positively sinful.

It is through a sense of delicacy regarding the religious beliefs of the natives that no Bishop has hitherto been appointed a Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, but a lay man has now preached that change of religion is one of the fruits expected from "English teaching in the Calcutta University." If so there will be the most positive proof that the Government profession of neutrality in religious matters is all a sham, for the highest judge in the highest court in the country has declared that that is the fruit confidently expected. As a matter of fact, "University teaching" has no influence on religion. Oxford is the stronghold of Protestantism in England, and it is to that University that we owe the "Oxford Essays." Again, most Englishmen hold that Protestantism is the most orthodox form of Christian religion, and yet the Irish University through its affiliated Maynooth colleges fully uphold the Catholic system. Either the one or the other teaches that which is not true, and both are yet inconsistent with "English culture," as declared by Sir Comer.

But the impropriety of religious teaching apart, if education means a whetting of the reasoning faculties, we must allow the graduates of our University the right of enquiry as to what is good and what is bad. In regard to the marriage law which their Vice-Chancellor recommends they plainly see that the English practice of adult marriage is the root of many evils which are not at all desirable for them to import to this country. The average ratio of birth of registered bastards in England is over 8 per cent., and in some parts of Scotland it rises to 19 per cent., *i. e.* every 6th person is a bastard. The number of private lying-in-chambers in England is something enormous. Baby-farming is a skeleton in the cupboard that leads to the murder of many hundreds of thousands of infants, and Foundling Hospitals are requirements of English civilization, and they afford a sad commentary on English morality. In Bombay the Parsis have adopted the English law of marriage, and have already found it necessary to establish Foundling Hospitals for their convenience. True, the English system gives full work to the Court of Mr. Justice Hannen, but we do not require it here. It is not for us with our system of life-long widowhood to cast the first stone; we have in our cupboard a skeleton in the case quite as bad as any of those which are so obnoxious in England, but we have one, and England has many, and when the Vice-Chancellor adverts most gratuitously, needlessly and recklessly to the evils of our domestic system, urging on changes which would multiply those evils we should be careful how to act. We feel pain to advert to this subject; but we can assure our English readers that we mean no offence. Our only object is to enquire when so great personage as the Chief Justice of our High Court, and Vice Chancellor of our University recommends a course of action for our good that it is fit and proper. It is our duty to see how far that course is really calculated to serve our purpose, and how beneficial it has proved in other countries. The course recommended is universal "cross-breeding" and it will be for our graduates for whose benefit the advice has been given to see what it amounts to before they betake to it. The great reward held out to persons who indulge in "cross-breeding" is National Unity, without which political union is impracticable. We are convinced, however, that the Hon'ble Chief Justice is wrong in this premises, and his conclusion from it is, therefore, a *non sequitor*. Pure hybridity is agenesic, and dies out in three generations. With frequent infusion of original blood it leads to degeneracy. Nowhere is cross-breeding the necessary result of high culture,

nor is it in any way a cause of political or social unity. In our country cross-breeding or mi-cegenation has been the most prolific source of social segregation, and our castes which divide our race into so many heterogenous sections are the outcome of it. Every caste is no other than a living monument of an experiment in cross-breeding, and we can appeal to no instance anywhere to show that has produced unity. On the contrary, we see that it has produced an opposite effect. Never did any two of the leading four castes become one by the bond of marriage, nor has such union led to other than physical and moral degeneracy. The mixed caste is invariably inferior to either of the original stems. The issue of the Mahammadans on Indians have always been inferior, and the *Mistassa* Goanese cooks afford a standing proof of the degeneracy of their breeding. In America the condition of the Mulattoes, Quadroons and Octaroons are parallel instances. Nowhere is there any physical improvement or any tendency to social union. The antipathy to cross-breeds is invariably strong, and it amounts often to positive abhorence. Caste rules are no other than barriers raised to cherish that antipathy, and they show no tendency to yield under the effect of English culture. Certain it is that England is in many respects the most caste-riden of countries. There even Her Majesty the Queen cannot allow one of her own daughters to enter her levee along with her son-in-law by the same door; no, they must be separated and obliged to take their positions according to their castes. In the case of one of her cousins caste rules have altogether outcasted him. Augustus Frederick d'Este, the son of the late Duke of Sussex, cannot, though begot on a duly married wife, call himself his father's son, because of some hitch in the *Almanach de Gotha*. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Attorney General of England, has been obliged to forego his claim to the woolsack, because of an indiscreet marriage opposed to caste rules. In India, although Englishmen have not been backward in cross-breeding, they have never mixed with their own cross-bred issue. The very mention of it, on the contrary, is often a cause of a breach of peace (*pace* the case of assault and battery in the *Pioneer* office now pending in the Allahabad High Court). The common saying is, it is a wise son that knows his own father, but in *Anglo-India* the father would be rare who owned his own cross-bred son. The repugnance is equally strong on the side of the Indians, and to expect social or political unity through miscegenation is an act of supererogation. True, Sir Comer has appealed to Tacitus and the modern unity of the Italian and the German political unions, and certain it is that Italy and Germany were divided into many petty princedoms, and are now united into compact nationalities; but can we for a moment say that the results are due to University education and cross-breeding? If so, the argument would be equally cogent in the case of the union of the Heptarchy. In the case of the many Rajaships of the Sikhs united into one kingdom under Runjit Singh we suppose it was the anticipatory effect of the Lahore University which came into being a century after. We fancy, however, that such Monmouth and Macedon arguments would have no effect on an acute judge whose life has been spent in weighing arguments and contradictory evidence. That my Lord Chief Justice, appeals to them and gravely recommends cross-breeding and on a solemn occasion appears to us as matters perfectly inexplicable. It cannot be due to his not understanding the nature of the question; it cannot be due to a desire to indulge in a joke; nor can it be attributed to a desire to take the public by surprise. Can it then be a subtle way of telling his audience that their hankering after political union is an aspiration quite as unattainable as the golden cups of the rainbow? If so, the Vice-Chancellor went too much out of his way for the purpose.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LADY LANSDOWNE visited the Mayo Hospital on Wednesday.

THE next annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Fund will be held at the Town Hall on the 7th of February. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor has returned from His Honor's mission of mercy, and we cordially welcome him back. We hope that his presence will have the desired effect of urging lagging spirits on and arresting the progress of the evil.

THE Patna missionary case will be heard by the High Court on the 2nd February.

THE Lord Mayor of London has invited subscriptions towards the relief of the distress in China caused by severe inundations.

MR. Henry Norman who is travelling all over the world as the special corespondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is shortly expected at Calcutta. He is now in China.

THE first Criminal sessions of the year will be held on the 11th proximo when Justice Norris will preside.

WE are glad to learn that the period fixed by Government for the work connected with the search for Sanskrit manuscripts in Bengal is likely to be extended.

IT is stated that a hostel to be called after the Lieutenant-Governor, the "Bayley Hostel," is to be opened at Chandpur.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Bengal Government for the construction of a railway from Chandpur to Chittagong. It is under the consideration of Government.

THE Government of Bengal has imported some machinery from Europe for experiments in silk. They will be shortly set up at Beharampore and work will be begun at once under a qualified superintendent.

THE annual report and audited accounts of the District Charitable Society of Calcutta have been published early and show that the usefulness of the institution was maintained high throughout the year. Relief to the poor to the extent of 80,000 Rs. was afforded last year of which Rs. 19,000 went towards the maintenance of the European Alms House in the Amherst Street and Rs. 4,500 towards causal relief to European strangers.

IT is announced that the Indian Railway Bill will not come for consideration before the Legislative Council just yet. A reply, it is said, is awaited from the Secretary of State, who has been asked to procure the opinions of the leading Railway Companies in England upon it. We trust our public bodies will untilise the interval in thoroughly acquainting the Viceroy with the wants of the country in this regard.

THE East Bengal Association, which has just completed the sixth year of its existence, is continuing its useful work in its modest way. The attention of the Association was engaged last year in the important questions of sanitation and female education and for the next year the following prizes are announced for zenana females of East Bengal:—(1) Infant Training; (2) Domestic Sanitation; (3) Needlework; (4) Painting; (5) Housewifery.

IT is said that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for India on the Memorial submitted by the Central Mahommedan Association of Calcutta in July last, in regard to the employment of Mahomedans in Government service. The Secretary of State, it is said, approves the policy of the Government of India in the matter.

THE Government of Bengal, it is said, has received a communication from the Government of India, regarding the system of competitive examination in the Secretariat offices. A change in the system is likely to be introduced, but its nature is not indicated.

IT is surprising that with numerous and novel designs for the relief of the poor their sufferings should continue to be keen among the European and Eurasian community of Calcutta. The latest addition to these institutions is the Mending Club. The attention of "bachelors and others" is directed to the fact that for a monthly subscription of Rupees 2 all clothes will be mended and kept in order and the members' shirts will be recuffed, recollared, and refronted at the actual cost of the material used. From Hindoos, we take it, active support is not expected, for the mending bill of a Hindoo bachelor's *durzie* will not be so high a figure, particularly after the enunciation of Sir Comer Petheram's "cross-breed" theory which will not leave many bachelors in the country.

A PARAGRAPH is going the round of some papers that a certain gentleman holding the credentials of a certain important Native State expressed his desire to join the Congress. The Congress authorities, however, were very properly unwilling to mix up native princes with them and did not allow the gentleman to join them. The report if true, only bears testimony to the extreme good sense of the Congress authorities.

THE Egyptian Government has received news which tends to prove that Emin Pasha had met with no reverse up to the beginning of November. Pilgrims who have arrived at Sunkin from Berber report that troops believed to be under Emin Pasha's command, defeated the Mahdists five months ago on the White Nile. They also testify to the general want of success attending the Mahdi's operations.

IT is announced that the Press Commissioner's office will probably be abolished from the 1st of April. Lord Lytton created the post, people knew not why and its abolition had long been urged without any result. We should have heard the last of it long ago and have not much benefited by its continuance except by way of news about quarantine, prices of Persian horses and forecasts of wheat and oil seed crops.

WAR-RUMOURS fill England also. Lord Wolsely speaking at Birmingham insisted upon the importance of increasing the efficiency of the Services, *since the greatest war that history has known is brewing in Europe.* His Lordship said that he hoped the time would come when Great Britain would apopt universal military training.

THE twenty-fifth annual Conversazione of the Mahomedan Literary Society will be held this Evening at the Town Hall His Excellency the Viceroy will be present and additional attraction will be provided in honor of the Silver Jubilee of the Society.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire broke out at the Dhekuriabagan Busti on Saturday last and burnt down one hundred and fifty closely packed huts. The loss of property is supposed to be considerable and the occupants have been rendered wholly destitute. The bustee was mainly occupied by sea-faring khalasees.

THE Irish "Campaign" continues in all its vigour. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mr. J. L. Carew, M. P. for North Kildare, and Mr. D. Kilbride, M. P. for South Kerry, for alleged

offences under the Crimes Act. The Secretary of the Wateford branch of the Land League has been arrested in Lancashire. Riots occurred at Carrick-on-Suir during the trial of Mr. O'Brien. The police charged the rioters, and many received bayonet wounds. Amid the confusion which prevailed in Court during the riots, Mr. O'Brien escaped from custody. A fresh warrant was issued for his apprehension. As he could not be found he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in his absence. Such a thing could not take place even in India.

IT is not enough that the import duties on Manchester goods in India has been abolished. There is now a cool proposal to levy a modest duty of 12½ per cent on cotton goods imported *into* England, which it is observed, would relieve taxation to the extent of £280,000. The *Capital* points out with great force that a similar duty imposed in India on English goods would bring 345 lakhs of rupees to our impoverished exchequer. The Budget will soon be published and the desirability of the reimpostion of the cotton duties may be seriously impressed upon the Government. There is noticeable unanimity of public opinion on this subject in India both among natives and Europeans.

THE limit of deposit in Postal and Presidency Savings Banks will be reduced from Rs. 500 to 200 from April next, and the limit for the whole amount of an account will be reduced from Rs. 3,000 to 2,000 inclusive of interest. The reason of this change, which we cannot regard as one for the better, is not apparent. It may be that the Government of India is actuated by a desire to bring down the limit to the level of Post Office Savings Banks in other countries. It is said that the reduction of minimum for Government Promissory notes to Rs. 100 affords facilities for investment which make it unnecessary for the Savings Banks to be largely used. To remove the difficulty that might be felt by the poorer classes in providing for the safe custody of their Promissory Notes, it has been arranged that Post Office Banks should take charge of these securities, and pay the interest regularly to the accounts of any depositors who may wish this to be done, so that without any trouble to themselves they are enabled to obtain a higher rate of interest than is paid on Savings Bank accounts. Is not this a rather compulsory mode of disposing of Government securities? Small investors do not as a rule care to invest in Government securities. Thrift is as much their object as facilities of drawing their savings at their option in times of urgent need. They would hardly like, therefore, to be subjected to the caprices of the money market by way of constant and seemingly unaccountable fluctuations in premia and discounts, and would bitterly complain of the necessity of having to pay a fixed commission each time they would have occasion to dispose of their Government papers or to buy new ones out of their scanty superfluities.

A BEHAR correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs that the Lieutenant Governor, out of regard for the serious mission which had brought him into the district, did not appear at the evening party given by the Hon. Raja Rameshwar Singh, Bahadoor. We cannot sufficiently admire Sir Steuart Bayley's noble instincts and wonder how our rich men can think of these unmeaning festivities when a serious calamity stares their poor brethren in the face, to try to avert which the ruler of the province is himself present on the spot. They are not to blame so much as the traditions which make them look upon these gubernatorial tours as the inevitable occasion for wasting money, whether they can afford it or not and the omission or inability to do which will be directly construed as serious disrespect to the gods concerned. But Sir Steuart Bayley is quite of another calibre and is not prepared to pander to these tomfooleries in these crises.

THE *Pioneer* informs us that work on the new line of railway, which will link Budge-Budge with Calcutta, has begun, and will be carried on to completion very speedily. The Government of India have just arranged to take over, at cost price, the 2½ miles of heavy line and the four miles of tramway to the Akra Brickfields, which the Port Commissioners had laid down. The whole line, from the junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway, near Ballygunge, to Budge-Budge, will be ten miles in length, and the traffic upon it is expected to be very heavy. We would in this connection once more urge upon the Government the necessity of bridging the Akra Canal and connecting the Northern and Southern Sections of the Steuart Road.

AT Durbhanga His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had occasion to speak of education as a free gift. In opening the new Northbrook School which had been established from public subscriptions collected in honor of the visit of Lord Northbrook to the town in 1874 for which a house has now been built by Rai Ganga Prasad Bahadur at a cost of Rs. 15,000, His Honor observed:—

"It has been remarked by some that you are more heavily handicapped in this matter because the rival institution is a free school, in which education costs the scholars nothing; but I think that all experience tends to prove that the benefit that has cost the recipient something is more valued by him than one which he has received as a free gift. It may be laid down as a general rule that whether from the increased self-respect that payment gives, or merely from the knowledge that parents have had to deny themselves for their tuition, scholars who pay their own way are usually bound to value their education more, and make a better use of the opportunities afforded them than those of their contemporaries who are educated for nothing. I do not wish to say anything against assisting poor scholars, or the presentation of free scholarships to deserving individuals, but on the whole that liberality is most wisely directed that tends to help those who help themselves. For this reason I hold the real test of the success of all such institutions as this to be a comparison of the receipts from fees with the expenditure incurred.

THE Liberals of England very properly resent Lord Salisbury's affront to our distinguished countryman Mr. Dadabhai Naorji and are doing their best to make him overlook it. A banquet was recently given at the National Liberal Club to Mr. Naoraji, and the Marquis of Ripon who took the chair, highly eulogised him. His Lordship said that the problem to be solved was how to satisfy safely the legitimate desires which England had raised in the people of India by education, The solution was easier now than it would be later on, and he hoped soon to see representatives of India and the Colonies sitting in Imperial Parliament. Mr. Dadabhai thanked his hosts for the reception they had given him, and said that it proved that Englishmen desired to ratify the promises made to admit Indians to the rights of British citizenship. This is intolerable to people of a certain order of whom the late hero of Indore-Bhupal scandals is a good type. Sir Lepel Griffin has written a long letter to the *Times* in which he deprecates attaching any importance to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who as a Parsee, the ex-political pretends, is in no way a representative of the Indian people. Sir Lepel describes the banquet given by the National Liberal Club to Dadabhai as merely a political manœuvre directed against Lord Salisbury. Nothing of the kind, for those in England that are truly liberal can never be without pronounced sympathies with our voiceless country. Sir Lepel has made his political debut badly and has started with misrepresentation of facts. We never understand our friend's idea of representation who keep harping on the idea of an impossible nationality. So and so cannot be a representative of the Indian people because he is a Parsee, so and so is similarly unfit because he is a Mahommedan, a Hindu or a Bengali or a this or a that. Granting this to be so we would make bold to ask who on earth would, if nobody that does not suit you. We suppose Sir Lepel and his set are our best representatives.

SOME interesting and highly successful torpedo experiments were held off Akra on Friday. The Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts and Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley were present among others One was intended to illustrate the effect of a hostile ship attempting to pass through a defended channel and touching a submerged mine, the second showed the effect of the explosion of ground mines, and the third that of buoyant mines.

WE have heard the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* advocate the imprisonment or banishment of such Englishmen as would have the temerity of taking up the cause of voiceless India and of advising an appeal to Parliament if necessary. Mr. Caine is singled out for the occasion and he is charged of organising "a regular system of appeal, not to Cæsar but against Cæsar's authority, and that at the instigation of reckless, ignorant and designing persons, "blind leaders of the blind." His answer is honest and bold and he rates the feeble appeal to an "ancient Act" at its proper worth. "My chief offence," says Mr. Caine, "is that I have suggested the expediency—if no redress is forthcoming from the Bengal Government—of appealing to their master, the British Parliament, and for this I am to be imprisoned. I think, however, I can still go on without any check from the *Englishman*. I would call the attention of all social reformers to the administration of the Abkari Laws. The Government is stimulating custom for the sake of revenue, and their laws are based not on the principle of decreasing inebriety but of increasing income. The result is increased consumption of liquor, and hence drunkenness, with misery, crime, poverty, and premature decay, following in its wake." The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* have of course their counterparts in England and we now hear Mr. Chamberlain warning against the spirit of disintegration which Liberals are now extending to India. Sensible and honest politicians, however, will decline to make India a war-cry.

WE are glad to understand that the Government of India is seriously engaged in the consideration of the recommendation of the Secretary of State that the Simla Exodus should be reduced to a minimum. By way of giving effect to this sensible recommendation Lord Lansdowne has very properly determined to stay in Calcutta till May. His lordship's determination however is said to have found no countenance from heads of departments, most of whom are said to be unwilling to have their holidays curtailed. We have great faith in His Excellency's firmness and we are confident that his lordship will not allow the opposition of his subordinates in matters like these to influence his action. There is no objection to the Viceroy and his Council going away to the hills with a small establishment when the heat of the plains is intense, but there is no reason why all departments should run away at the slightest approach of summer and be absent from the legitimate seat of Government for the better part of the year and spend its "first and last" few weeks there. Our officials propose to convert Simla into Capita *de facto* of India, since Poona and other fanciful places are not available for the purpose, and the Secretary of State very properly objects to the ancient and historic seat of the Indian Government being treated as a mere rest camp for the winter. Public opinion, both Indian and European, unanimously condemns the daily growing scandal, for it is one, and we hope to see its end. In this connection we are glad to learn that some of the departments, namely the Postal and Telegraph, will be permanently located in Calcutta and not in Simla as was thought probable at one time. Others might be added to the list with advantage.

WE have received a copy of the Key to the Entrance Course for 1890, Part I., by N. L Day M. A., and U. L. Day M. A. We have with great pleasure looked through the pages of this book and consider it to be one of the best of its kind. It contains a good deal of rare and useful matter; and the authors have evidently spared no pains to make it as valuable as possible. We are sure it will be of great service to those for whom it is intended.

AMONG the recent additions to toilet preparations is the anti-musquito soap manufactured by Messrs. Calvert and Co. of Manchester whose carbolic soap and dentifrice have already gained them a well-deserved celebrity. The use of the soap is said to keep off the unwelcome visitors and to do away with the necessity of sleeping within curtains. The value of such an article in tropical countries can't be overstated.

WE have received from Messrs. C. Ringer & Co. a neatly printed pamphlet, containing clear directions for the treatment of ordinary complaints. Great pains have evidently been taken in the compilation of the book, and we are sure it will prove generally useful.

Messrs, Ringer & Co. we find from their Catalogue, have always in hand a varied stock of Homœpathic medicines and books &c., and those who would follow the directions given in the pamphlet mentioned above, and are in want of good Homœpathic medicines, would do well, it would seem, to patronise Messrs. Ringer & Co's establishment which is under the experienced management of Babu Kalipada Banerjee, the late Head Assistant of Messrs. Berigny & Co.

Correspondence.

INDIAN ABKARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I am sorry that engagements in Madras compelled me to leave Calcutta before the Abkari meeting in the Town Hall came off, though I feel quite sure that my Hon. friend Mr. Caine did full justice to the subject and the large audience which I have no doubt assembled to hear the distinguished member for Barrow-on-Furness.

As I had not the opportunity to speak thus publicly to the people of Calcutta, I avail myself of the popular pages of your widely-read paper to write a few remarks on the question.

The one subject which I think requires above all others to be understood is the *modus operandi* of the out-still system. Great ignorance seems to prevail on this subject, even in high places. The Secretary of State for India in writing on the question of excise in India among other things said of late, that the duty on drink has now reached its maximum limits and that the high rate of tax imposed should act as an effectual check on the spread of drinking habits &c. —I quote from memory and therefore cannot give the exact words, but the idea is correct.

Now, the above idea I have seen retailed by officials and some Jubilee papers also in India, and I fear many who ought to know better are misled by it.

As far as that liquor is concerned on the *gallonage* of which an excise duty is imposed, according to its strength, the above idea is correct, though I doubt if the safe maximum of duty on Sprits in India has so far been reached, and in some cases I think it might be almost doubled without much danger from smuggling or from extra illicit distillation. But what I wish both the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy to remember is the fact that it is not the spirits on which high duty is imposed that is just now ruining millions of the people of India as much as the *liquor* on which, I may say, *not* a *single pice* is levied.

This is *the destructive* power of the out-still system, and to suppose that the higher rate of rent that is realized the greater the check upon the sales, is a fallacy of the gravest kind. On the contrary, the higher rent paid by the out-stiller for permission to distill and sell native spirits, the *greater the pressure* brought to bear upon him to *expand his production and increase his sales* because every extra gallon produced and sold is extra profit, and he is bound to sell enough to pay the rent charged by Government before he has any profit at all. If he had to pay a tax on every *gallon produced* and still-head duty as well, he would for his own sake be cautious, lest he should distill more gallon than he could sell, for each gallon manufactured would mean to him two or three rupees tax. But when the tax is imposed in a lump sum, *not on the liquor*, but by way of rent for the still in use, the more the sales the greater the gain, and the higher the rent charged the greater need for *extra distillation*,

For instance, if the rent charged by Government for an out-still is 500 per month, the rentee is bound to produce and sell sufficient liquor to cover the 500 as well as manufacturing expenses, and his own profit. We will say that to meet a rent of 500 he has to manufacture a thousand gallons monthly. But he finds that in case of need he could turn out 2,000 gallons and sell it as well, and what is the result? At the next auction sale of out-stills a rival comes forward, and then bidding goes up to Rs. 1000 per month. The rentee who could make an out-turn of one thousand gallons pay him the year before is now *forced* by the double rent to double his amount of liquor, and to resort to all manner of ways and means to dispose of it. He knows that the *cheaper* he can sell, the larger the sales will be, and in order to reduce the price as much as possible he is bound to resort to the art of adulteration and largely to dilute the liquor, for he can never afford to sell *good* spirits for a few pice a bottle which he feels he is bound to do in order to compete with the toddy shops and reach the pockets of the poor.

The reader may wish to know how this is done. Let me give it in the words of an out-stiller.

In answer to my question how it was that while one quality of liquor, from the same still, costs a rupee per bottle, another quality was sold at one anna: the answer was to this effect:

'Well Sahib, the one rupee *dăroo* is good pure spirits and we cannot afford to sell it for less. But of this we make very little for few can pay for it,, the great demand is for *cheap* liquor, and the cheaper it is the more we sell and we can afford to sell it at such a low price by the double process of extra boiling of the *mowah* by which we force out the fusel oil after all the saccharine property has been evaporated into good spirits. The fusel oil intoxicates as well as good liquor, and it being so bitter we dilute it freely with water so that we can sell it at one anna per bottle with profit, and as a bottle will suffice to make a man pretty well drunk the poor people prefer it to toddy and we sell it in great abundance.'

Here Mr. Editor, we have the confession of an out-stiller by which we get a peep behind the scenes and see how it is that cheap and nasty liquor is the instrument through which the the *Kalwars* make their money and by which a strong temptation is placed before the common people to indulge in a vile concoction which is alone as injurious to the constitution as the one rupee brandy bottles that are so freely imported and so largely consumed in Calcutta and elsewhere by respectable natives who would not visit an out-still.

What is the remedy, at least, one remedy for this? Is it not the system by which *every gallon produced* is so heavily taxed that the seller will not be able to sell it for, say, less than a rupee a bottle, yea and a strict supervision by which to secure the manufacture of pure spirits and not a concoction of alcohol, fusel oil and water.

How is this to be done? There is but one way and that is this: Government must keep the manufacture of alcoholic drinks in its *own hands* and levy a heavy duty on *each gallon* produced according to the alcoholic strength of the liquor, which should be 5 per gallon on London proof spirits, three-eight for 25 per cent under proof and two-eight for all lower qualities. This taxing of the *article* would at once raise the market price of liquor, secure wholesome spirits, and place the temptation to drink spirits above the reach of the mass of the people who now indulge so freely to their own destruction.

But what of the revenue! Wont that suffer? Yes, it must. The question at issue is this: which, in the end, will pay (and this is taking a low ground), best to sacrifice the people to the revenue or to sacrifice the revenue for the sake of the people?

One or the other *must* be done. Let our Christian Government think which is the most honorable the most fitting, yea and the most politic too in the end. Let, I say, the men called upon of God to govern India decide this question in the face of the grave responsibility devolving upon them.

THOMAS EVANS.

S. S. INDIA,
BAY OF BENGAL
12th January 1889.

(*From "The Statesman," Jan.* 20, 1889.)

THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—You suggest that the committee of the Congress should give a clear statement as to what the Congress party really want in regard to the Arms Act. If I am rightly informed, there is no committee that can put forward any authoritative statement on this or any other subject. There are a score of standing Congress committees and hundreds of divisional and sub-divisional committees, but their duties are rigidly limited to (*a*) the education of the people, (*b*) the realization of funds required for the work in England, (*c*) the preparations for and supervision of the elections.

Again, if I am rightly informed, no body or individual can give any authoritative statement as to what the Congress really wants, except in the precise words of one of the resolutions passed at one of the Congresses. If, by any chance, the Congress party has not as yet expressed with conclusive clearness its wishes on any particular subject, then to get such conclusive utterance we must wait until the next or some subsequent Congress. Outside the four corners of the Resolutions actually passed, all expressions of opinion are unauthoritative, either individual or pertaining to more or less large groups or sections. For the views of the Congress party as such you must look to the Resolutions, and those only.

But in the case of the Arms Act Resolution, it is commonly said that the real meaning and object of the Congress party do not come out sufficiently clearly. If this be so, it is permissible for individuals like myself to state what we believe to be the meaning and objects of the Resolution. The belief—I express binds no one, but as I have discussed the matter with, I really believe, every single eminent member of the Congress party, it is at any rate a belief acquired after careful enquiry

Well, Sir, the chief grievances of the country in regard to the Arms Act are three:

1st.—The illiberal administration of the Act in many parts of the country, whereby men are deprived of the use of the arms necessary to protect their property, their crops, and themselves and families from the attacks of robbers and wild animals.

2nd.—The insufferable trouble, waste of time, and expenditure of money, in *douceurs* to subordinates, entailed by the existing necessity for the yearly renewal of licenses.

3rd (and this latter, though in one sense a sentimental grievance, is yet felt by large classes, in several provinces to be a very real one)—The injustice of the rules, which permit the African Negro, the Fiji Islander, the veriest scum of the earth, if of non-Indian origin, to swagger about armed to the teeth without question, while the most peaceful Indian cannot even, when he most needs these in jungle tracts swarming with tigers or robbers, carry a single arm without a license.

To these three grievances, some, like the Hon. Mr. Mehta, are disposed to join a fourth, viz, that the Arms Act by debarring the whole country from the use of arms is emasculating the people. But this very real and most undesirable result, can be sufficiently provided against by suitable militia and volunteer arrangements, and need not be considered as a grievance against the Arms Act.

It will be observed that the three grievances above enumerated can be dealt with promptly and effectively by the Government simply insisting on a more liberal and equitable administration of the Arms Act as it stands.

As to the first, the Central Provinces will illustrate what I mean. For a long series of years in those Provinces, the entire policy of the administration was, not to preserve the lives of H. M's subjects for the service of their country, but to preserve tigers and other large wild animals for the sport of the officials. But the present Chief Commissioner has changed all this, and in some of the most outspoken circulars ever issued by any Indian Government, has declared that he will not tolerate this, and that he will hold district officers, not merely responsible for not *refusing* licenses, but for themselves making sure that in every village in which ravages are or seem likely to be made on the property or lives of the people, a sufficient number of suitable persons receive licenses, to obviate any further danger of this kind.

The Government of India have only to insist on a similarly wise and liberal administration of the Arms Act throughout India to sweep away this first grievance. How real this grievance is no European probably ever realizes, because no account at all is taken of the gigantic loss of crops going on yearly from the ravages of pigs, antelopes, deer of kinds, and in some parts of Southern India of gaur and elephants likewise, and certainly not one-tenth of the number of cattle actually killed by tigers is reported in consequence of the existing deep-rooted (and I fear only too well-founded) aversion of the people to have any avoidable communication with any policeman.

The second grievance could be removed by a stroke of the pen Licenses should be granted not for 12 months only, but *quam diu bene gesserit*. Once a man was decided to be fit to possess a license, that fitness should be presumed to continue for life, unless or until, he in any way so misconducted himself as to lead the local authorities to consider it necessary to withdraw his license. And here I may note the

my friend Mr Jodunath's* amendment, which will be found reproduced in our printed proceedings, was not exactly what he now supposes. Its main point was, that the granting of licenses should be wholly under rules, and not be left in any way to the discretion of any officer; whereas as a fact all older and more experienced men know that, in such matters a great deal must be left to the discretion of the local responsible officials, and that though these may abuse their powers, the remedy for this lies not in taking away these powers, but in pressing upon superior authorities the necessity of vigilant supervision and perfect readiness to enquire impartially into any alleged misuse of these powers.

There remains the third grievance, and this is really the easiest and simplest to deal with of all. After Mr. Kennedy's and other gentlemen's speeches, many delegates began to feel that the remedy proposed in the Resolution as it stands, though defensible in theory, would be impracticable in real life, and even if accepted, which it never could be by Government, would probably lead to far more real inconveniences than are involved in the present in quitable administration of the Act. The real remedy is simply—in the spirit of her Majesty's Proclamation—to rule that whatever restrictive regulations the Government sees fit to promulgate in regard to the possession and use of arms, shall apply equally and with exception to all residents in, and visitors to, India, without any distinction of race, creed or colour.

No fair-minded and sensible Englishman would object to this arrangement, and as to the Chinese, the Seedhy boys, the African Negroes and Fiji Islanders and other waifs and strays that the exigencies of life cast upon our shores, it really doesn't signify whether they object or not.

A. O. HUME.

A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY.

FRANK STUART, of 28, Freeschool Street, Calcutta, a gentleman widely and favourably known throughout the length and breadth of India, and with unsurpassed opportunities in his professional capacity for obtaining inside opinions on questions of national importance, tells the following interesting and remarkable story: "In 1875 I arrived in Calcutta. About three months after that time, one afternoon in the Great Eastern Hotel, I was prostrated with a sudden attack of illness, I did not know what was the matter, but a gentleman present said, 'It's your liver.' I was conveyed to Scot Thomas's to see Dr. Ferris, but he was out. I was then taken home in a 'palkee, and a medical man called, who said I had congestion of the liver. I was very ill for the following ten days. Between 1875 and 1881 I had, in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, about twenty of these terrible attacks. In 1881, when in Shanghai, being very ill I determined to go to Japan. *En route* I met Captain Connor, of the Geukai Maru, Japanese Steamship Company, and he at once accosted me with—

"'Good——, man, what is the matter with you?'

"I replied, 'Liver and kidneys.'

"'You look terribly ill. Have you ever tried so and-so?'—naming a proprietary medicine.

"'No,' with a forced smile.

"He then told me how he had suffered from congestion of the kidneys and liver, that he was so bad that he lost four stones in weight, resolved to give up his command, and had almost seriously contemplated suicide, when casually an American passenger told him of the wonderful results achieved by the use of Warner's SAFE Cure. 'Any port in a storm', said the the gallant skipper, and as soon as possible began its use. In a week he got great relief, and two months after—at the time he told me this—he had made up his lost flesh, with a bit over, and was the personification of health and strength. He concluded his narrative with—

"'God bless the day I took Warner's SAFE Cure, You try it, Frank.'

"I did, and before I had finished the first bottle the pain under my right shoulder was much easier, the acid eructations ceased, and my stomach began to do its work properly. I continued to improve, and when I had taken fifteen bottles I found myself a new man with a sound, hearty appetite, thorough enjoyment of the society of my friends, zest for business, full and true appreciation of amusement, and a calm pleasure in life, unspeakable. To all these things I had been a stranger for six long years. Would I not indeed be ungrateful did I not earnestly and conscientiously urge upon all suffering from liver and kidney complaint to at once commence the use of the remedy mentioned above, which not only heals existing evils, but permanently eradicates bad blood, and thus prevents ill-health?"

Warner's SAFE CURE can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Extracts.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF INDIA

The Daily News, Dec. 28, 1888.

The fourth National Congress of India was opened on Wednesday in Allahabad, the capital of the North-West Provinces, and yesterday its deliberations commenced. It is right that Englishmen should be occasionally reminded by ceremonies and events of this kind how vast is the dependency over which they rule, and how successful they have been in training its inhabitants to the capacity for self-government and the enjoyment of freedom. No sane person who knows anything about India supposes that the enormous aggregate of multifarious races which it contains are fit for representative institutions, or even able for the most part to comprehend the idea. Progress in Eastern countries is very slow, and it would have been far slower in India but for the admirable manner in which the civil servants of the Crown have discharged their difficult and delicate duties. If the career of England as a Great Power come to an end to-morrow, there is nothing upon which her eulogists would more gladly and properly dilate than the wise and humane discharge of her heavy obligations to the people of India. Many errors have of course been committed and much injustice has been done. But, taken as a whole, our rule has been an incalculable blessing to that great peninsula, and may challenge comparison with any similar achievement in the history of the world. The Congress, over which an English merchant from Calcutta is now presiding, has never shown the slightest disloyalty to the Queen or the faintest hostility to the population of this country. Some of the wisest and most experienced Anglo-Indians are in hearty sympathy with its principal aims, while its bitterst opponents belong to that featherheaded class which, after attaining temporary prominence under the grotesque rule of Lord Lytton, has since been extinguished by the power of ridicule, and the growth of common-sense. The Congress which assembled under the presidency of Mr. George Yule is, as we have said, the fourth of the series. The first was held in Bombay, the second in Calcutta, and the third in Madras. Lord Dufferin, when on the point of coming to Europe before his time, with the view of earning a diplomatic pension at Rome, thought fit to turn with lofty scorn upon the self-seeking natives of India. But as his remarks were based upon what, to put it mildly, may be called inaccurate information, they have injured no one except himself. His imputation of treachery was totally unfounded, and was, indeed, so wildly misconceived, that it can hardly even embarass his successor. Every one must regret that Lord Dufferin should have so abused, at the close of his term as Viceroy, what Lord Westbury described as the fatal gift of fluency. The man who evolved from his inner consciousness a spick and span constitution for Egypt which has never been heard of since might have had some patience with leaders of Aryan races who, having a thorough knowledge of their subject, are steadily working their way to reasonable and practical reforms. Up to the eve of his departure Lord Dufferin gave those gentlemen every encouragement, and unless he supposed himself to have recieved some personal affront, it is not easy to account for his sudden change of tone.

There is absolutely nothing dangerous in these Congresses, unless they should be ignored by the Indian Government in Calcutta and in London. Their demands are moderate, their arguments are reasonable, their procedure is loyal and respectful. It is sometimes said in this country that they consist only of Bengali Baboos, and that the Bengalis, however intellectually precocious, are physically the feeblest folk in India. Even the Baboo represents not only his cultivated and Europeanised self, but the villagers from whom he came and to whom he returns. It is, however, wholly untrue that the delegates at these Congresses are mainly Bengalis. Mahrattas come to them in large numbers, and Mahrattas are not people whom soldiers can afford to despise. Many Mohammedans are attending the present meeting, and it must be remembered that while some Mohammedans in India are intensely conservative, preferring to be treated as a backward community, others are in full sympathy with the most advanced of their fellow-subjects. Mr. Yule was voted to the chair by a Sikh noble, Sirdar Dyal Sing, and it may be taken that the Congress, though not of course formally representing India, contains a fair admixture of every creed and nationality. The delegates are thoroughly convinced of the advantage which they derive from British rule, and do not hesitate to proclaim their conviction. They only ask for a larger share in the administration of their country, and we trust that they will not ask in vain. The foolish people who abuse the Congress as a set of treacherous agitators may be surprised to hear that cheers were given at Allahabad for the Empress of India, and that portraits of the Queen were prominently displayed. These Indian gentlemen know very well that her Majesty cannot approve of gibes at "black men," such as the highly respectable official who, before contesting Holborn, and after sitting on the Legislative Council of Bombay, presided over the second annual assembly of the Congress. There is no real difference in principle between the Congress and the more enlightened members of the Indian Government. Perhaps the most thorough-going supporter of the native claims is Sir Richard Garth, who before he was appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, sat in the House of Commons as a Conservative, and was distinguished for the vehemence of his attacks upon Mr. Bright. The far higher authority of Sir William Hunter, who served under Lord Mayo, Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, and Lord Dufferin, has been cast, with some qualifications, upon the same side.

The reconstruction of the Legislative Councils, especially the Viceroy's, is among the reforms desired by the Congress. There are Legislative Councils for Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. But the Supreme Council of the Governor-General, together with about a dozen additional members for making laws and regulations, forms the Legislative Council of India. Her Majesty's Government are favourable to an enlargement of this body, and Lord Dufferin, before he left, announced that such a step would be taken. The Congress, while recognizing that the right of veto must remain with the Governor-General, very fairly ask that half the members should be elected. The mode of election may give some trouble, for a direct popular vote is out of the question, and some sort of "fancy franchise" would probably have to be devised. If the importance and representative character of the Congress are frankly recognised, a settlement will no doubt be arranged.

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* I have known Mr. Jodunath almost since he was a boy and I do not believe that there is a more warmhearted or earnest lover of his country. But he got a little cross at what happened at the Congress, and he is not fair to his brother delegates when he says that he was "derisively put down." The facts are simply these; proposers of amendments and all other speakers, except proposers of original Resolutions, were limited to five minutes. He spoke for 7 minutes without reading his amendment, and after a first warning stroke on the gong, our good President required him to cease. I took his resolution from him as he was leaving, and asked him to get his seconder to explain what it was he wanted, but he left annoyed at being required to cease and no one seconded him, because no one knew what it was that he desired to propose. There was no derisive putting down, simply the standing rules were enforced.

The submission of the Budget to the Legislativ Council is another point upon which these delegate lay great stress. At present India is taxed solely by the Minister of Finance, with the assent of the Viceroy, and the Budget appears in the *Gazette*, like an order in Council with us. Nominally, of course, the Indian Budget is laid before the House of Commons, usually four or five months after it has been enacted. But as the House can neither reject nor amend it, the performance is neither useful nor impressive. If there be one question upon which it is desirable to ascertain, without necessarily adopting' native opinion, taxation must surely occupy that unique position. There must be many Englishmen who do not exactly know what Mr. Yule means in his address by the "right of interpellation." The fact is that the Legislative Council meets to discuss certain specified Bills, which are put down upon the paper of *agenda*. Beyond the four corners of that document no member of the Council has a right to go, and even the Viceroy would apologise for making any statement unconnected with the official programme. It would be most beneficial to the Indian Government, as well as agreeable to native opinion, if the elected members were able to bring grievances and suggestions under the notice of their English colleagues. The conditions under which natives are admitted to the Civil Service naturally engage the attention of the educated classes in India. Competetion of some kind is essential to the avoidance of jobbery, but on the other hand it has been found difficult in India to guard against too much weight being given to a merely mechanical memory. Strong objection is felt to the enforced preliminary residence of native civilians in London, to which they come at a very early age, and where they do not always improve their moral character. Macaulay, in one of his most famous speeches; pointed to the time when free institutions could be given to India as the proudest day in English history. That day has not yet come, and is not likely to come in the time of any man now living. But nevertheless India is advancing steadily towards it, and Lord Lansdowne could attain no higher distinction than by hastening the inevitable advent of so glorious a triumph for the people of these islands.

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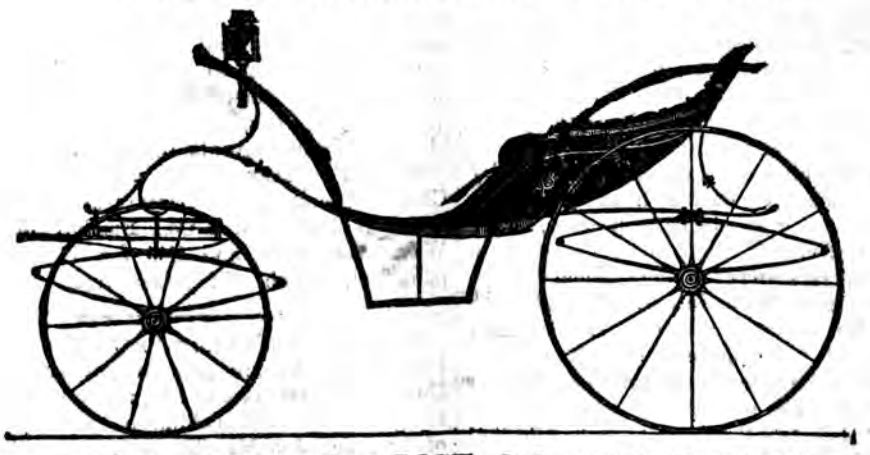

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AGRA MUNICIPAL WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Commissioners of Agra for the construction of the Water Works described in Notification No. 1030 at Page 9 of Part III of the N.-W. P Government Gazette of the 19th January 1889.

The contract to be entered into, will include the construction of the masonry works and fencing of the puping station : the carriage and erection of the Engines, which will be supplied by the Commissioners. The supply and laying of the pipes, and fittings of a complete system of Water Works for the city of Agra.

The contract further includes the maintenance of the works for a period of six months after they are opened.

2. The drawings and estimates will be open to inspection, and information may be obtained at the office of the Municipality at Agra between the 25th and 31st January 1889.

3. Tenders should be addressed, in a sealed cover endorsed "Tender for the Agra Water Works" to the Chairman of the Municipality and no tenders will be received after the 28th February, 1889.

4. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Agra; 21st JANUARY. } H. B. FINLAY, *Chairman.*

38.

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

OF THE

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THE Society, having completed a career of a quarter of a century will hold its Twentyfifth Annual Conversazione at the Town Hall on Monday, the 28th January, 1889, at 9 P. M.

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall, as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require, the English one will be sent.

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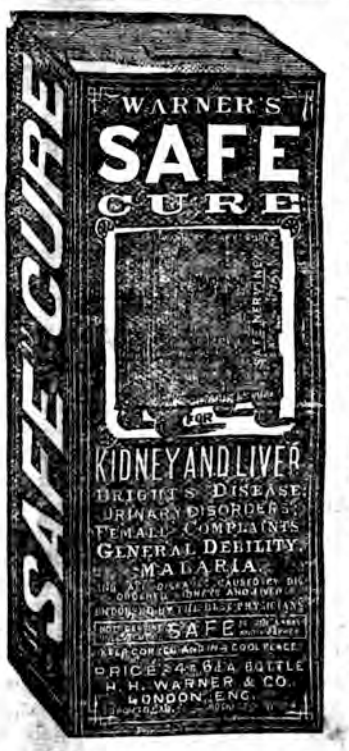

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NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 12th February 1889, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammar, and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Airthmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and Proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 9th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,

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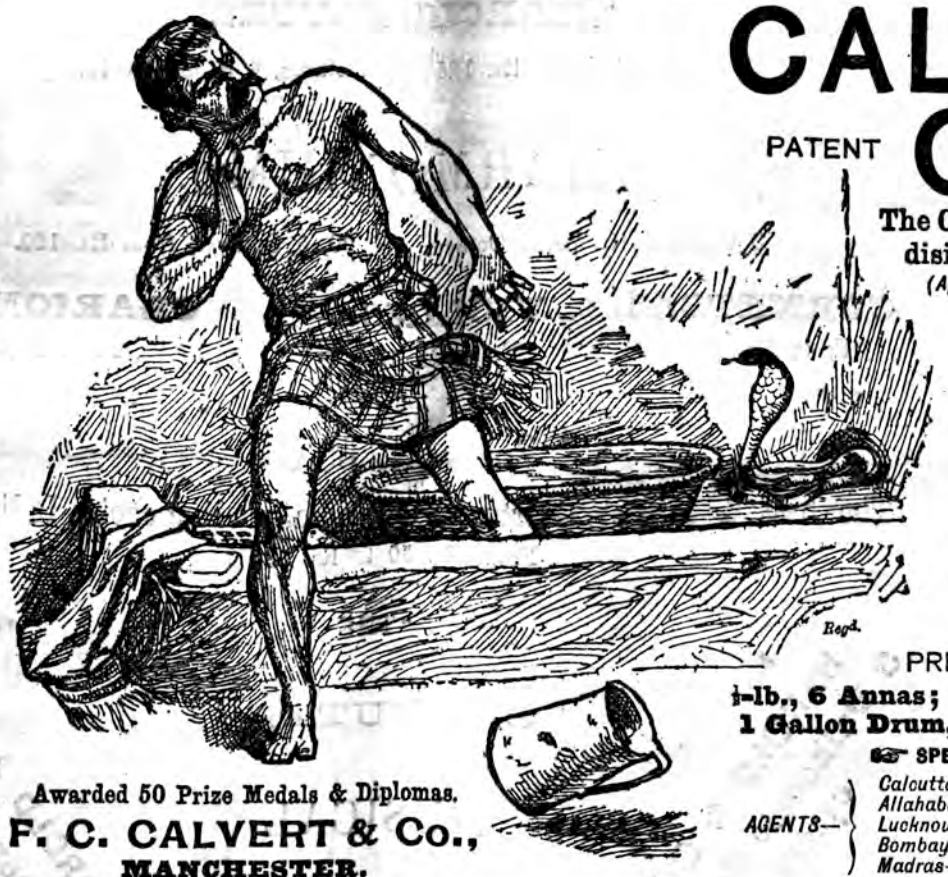

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মালঞ্চ।

(নূতন মাসিকপত্র; বঙ্গদর্শনের ধরণে চালিত)

৬৪ পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ ১ম সংখ্যা 'মালঞ্চ' প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই সকল প্রবন্ধ তাহাতে আছে; (১) অঙ্কুর (২) অদৃষ্ট-উপন্যাস। (৩) মৈথিলী-সুন্দরী (৪) তিনখানি ছবি (৫) কঙ্গ্রেস (৬) মালিনী (৭) তৃণগুচ্ছ।

'মালঞ্চে' রূপ আছে, রস আছে, গন্ধস্পর্শ দুইই আছে; আমোদও আছে, উপদেশও আছে; শিক্ষাও আছে, সমালোচনাও আছে; ফুল ফল উভয়ই মালঞ্চে আছে;—নাই কেবল উপহারের উৎকোচ আর ফতো লেখকদের রথো লেখা। ইহাতে যদি কেহ রাজি হ'ন মালঞ্চের অন্ততঃ এক মাসের একটা ভালিও কিনিয়া পরখ্ করিবেন।

মূল্য; বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা; ছয় মাসের ১৲ টাকা। প্রতি সংখ্যা চারি আনা। আমায় পাঠাইতে হয়; মূল্য ব্যতীত কাগজ পাঠাই না।

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২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রোপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১৷৷, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

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এত দিনে ৬,৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমার চালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজ্জ্বল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 23, 1889.

GENERAL,—In modification of the order dated the 8th January 1880, Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collector with effect from 1st instant.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton. Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the afternoon of the 29 October to the forenoon of the 6th November 1888.

Rai Uma Kanta Das Bahadoor, Assistant Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Satis Chundra Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, was on leave for two months and ten days, under section 138—2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd October 1888.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is posted to the Sudder station of the Darjeeling district.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshebadad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138—2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Surendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is transferred to Moorshedabad and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Captain W. C. W. Rawlinson, Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave from the 13th December 1883 to the 31st January 1889, inclusive.

The Services of Captain W. C. W. Rawlinson, Adie-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 1st February 1889.

Baboo Bhobotosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, was in temporary charge of the Arrareah subdivision of that district from the forenoon of the 4th to the afternoon of the 9th September last.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, c. s., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of special leave for two months.

Badoo Mon Mohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Bishenpore sub-division of the Bankoorah district from the afternoon of the 19th November to the forenoon of the 12th December 1888.

The services of Baboo Bassanta Krishna Bose, Temporary Deputy Majistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazaribagh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on revaluation work in that district.

Moulvi Mahamed Azhur, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madripur, Furreedpure, is appointed temporarily to act as a Deputy Magisttrate and Deputy Collector, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Bassanta Krishna Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Petumber Banerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Backergunge. is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on revalution work under the Cess Act IX (B. C) of 1880 in the district of Pubna.

Moulvi Nazimuddin, Sub-Deputy Collector of Alipore, is appointed to special duty connected with the inspection and demarcation of the Jointee and Deostan lands on the boundary between Bhootan and district of Julpigoree.

Baboo Nani Lal Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector of Bogra, is transferred to Alipore, vice Moulvi Nazimuddin.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th October last.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 11th December 1888.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Assistant Commissioners, Palamow, Lahardugga, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

JUDICIAL :—Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Rajshaye and Small Cause Court Judge of Rampore Beauleah, is allowed leave for three months, under rule I, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Anund Kumar Sarbadhicari, First Munsif of Chandpore, in the district of Tipperah, on leave, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Rajshaye and Small Cause Court Sudge of Rampore Beauleah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Baboo Parbutty Charn Roy Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Nagendra Lal Mitra, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Palamow, in the district of Lohardugga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Tarini Kumar Gupta is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrte of the Municipal Bench at Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, and is vested with the powers of Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. G. Burbrige of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Howrah Bench.

Moulvi Afsaruddin Khan Chowdhuri is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Magoorah, in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrtes of the Bench at Howrah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.—M. J. Stun, A. D. Allen, J. Ballin, Baboo Tincory Nath Mookerjee, Baboo Kesub Chander Lahiri, Baboo Kangali Churn Haldar, Baboo Promotho Nath Das. Baboo Issur Chunder Dutt.

Baboo Beni Madhub Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for one mohth, under section 73—1 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 25th instant, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Boboo Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Firft Munsif in the district of Burdwan, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Dacca. during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Beni Madhub Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Ashutosh Sircar is appointed to act as Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on deputation. of Baboo Kedar Nath Chatterjee, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Tekari, in the district of Gya, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class—Baboo Mod Narayan Pattuk, Baboo Bishen Sahai, Baboo Ajodhya Prasad, Baboo Hira Lal Dutt.

Baboo Suresh Chunder Banerjee, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Tirhoot, to be ordinarily stationed at Tajpore, during the absence, on leave, of Boboo Promoth Nath Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Sarat Chander Pal, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hoogly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Russick Chunder Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointmet.

Mr. A. P. Pennel, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Moulvi Mahamed Azhur, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furreedpore, who has, under separate order of this date, been appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, will continue to exercise the powers rf Magistrate of the second class.

Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur, Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for twenty-five days, under section 73—2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Annunt Ram Ghose, First Munsif of Gya, is appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge of Bhagulpore. during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur, or until further orders.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bose, First Munsif of Brahmanberiah, in the district of Tipperah, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Munsil in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Nemal, vice Baboo Lal Singh, on leave.

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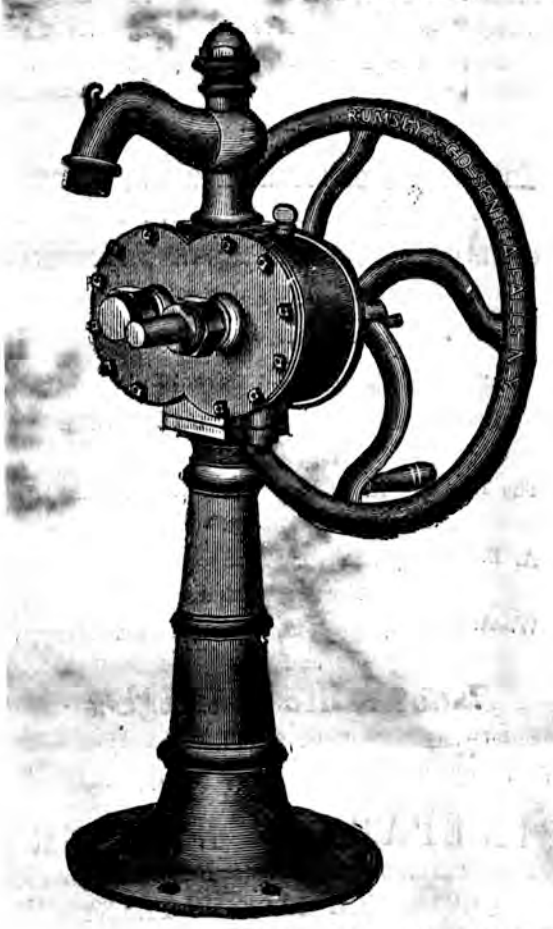

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